but are unable to do so for want of suitable sites. Students have been put to great difficulty owing to the abolition of Government hostels. Early arrangement may therefore be made for providing suitable sites for the purpose; if necessary, sites may be acquired by Government and handed over to those who are prepared to construct hostels; and when thus handing over, only the cost of acquisition may be recovered and no profit should be made by Government or Municipalities. In Mysore, sites for hostels may, as far as possible, be selected in the vicinity of the University Buildings.

First Member of Council.—Sites will be provided. Individual cases of hardship might be brought to notice.

SUBJECT NO. 108.

Increase of grants to Grant-in-aid Schools.

Messrs. Madappa, Setwaji Rao, Settappa Siddappa and Dharma Prakasa D.Banumiah, Mysore City Municipality.

Mr. D. Banumiah.—In view of the present adverse seasonal conditions, the grants for grant-in-aid schools may kindly be increased.

First Member of Council.—Grants-in-aid can only be sanctioned on certain definite principles, and without these no general increase can be granted. However, these rules are under revision. The revised rules are likely to be more liberal than the existing ones.

SUBJECT. No. 109.

Backward Communities Scholarships.

Messrs. (1) C. Vasudeva Rao and T. B. Mallegowda, Chikmagalur Taluk; (2) Lakshmiah, Bangalore Taluk; Devasettappa, Dodballapur Taluk; Venkatamuniah Setty, Arya Vaisya Mahasabha, Isac, Indian Christian Association, K. B. Puttappa and Ramachandra Rao Scindia, Mysore Chamber of Commerce and (3) K. Subbaraya Chetty, Bowringpet Taluk.

Mr. C. Vasudeva Rao.—Though backward communities scholarships are at present sanctioned caste war, all communities are not getting them. Instead of the present arrangement, I would suggest that these be converted into merit scholarships and given to the best of the students of those communities. Otherwise, those who do not get any scholarships in the Anglo-Vernacular classes fail to get them in higher classes also. And if the object of Government in instituting this system should be fulfilled, school fees should be abolished altogether in the case of backward class students. Otherwise, though at present large sums are being spent by Government, yet, if distributed among the large number of students of these communities, each student may not get more than 4 or 5 rupees; and this as a trifle may be misused by young students. So, backward class scholarships are best turned into merit scholarships.

Mr. Abbas Khan.—I beg permission to say that the present rules are all right and no change in their working is necessary.

Third Member of Council.—I quite understand the arguments of Mr. Vasudeva Rao and in fact, Government had adopted the suggestions at first. But I must say that there is some difference between the geographical basis and the denominational basis. The first was found to be impracticable and Government introduced the second as a better scheme. The member referred to the heart-burning that exists at present on account of unequal treatment among students of the backward classes but I must say in reply that there shall not be any heart-burning so long as all these classes are treated as a single unit. The advantage of the present mode of distribution is that if scholarships lapse in one district, they must be spent in some other district so that the total amount allotted for this purpose will actually be spent. Further, scholarships had to be transferred since some districts did not present representatives of some of the backward classes while others had rather too many of them. The other points referred to by Mr. Vasudeva Rao, as well as the principles underlying the grant of these scholarships, have been discussed in the Educational Memorandum.

Mr. M. Subbaiya.—Scholarships were at first districtwar. In the Hassan District, for example, students of the Vokkaligar community were too few and the scholarships sanctioned to them in that district were therefore said to be too many. The result was that in the same district other communities got the scholarships intended for Vokkaligars. Five or six students of this community in each district got them while 100 or 120 scholarships were sanctioned in all; and 50 or 60 students went without them. The whole question had then to be re-considered and the provincial basis had to be introduced. Twenty per cent of the students now in Bangalore and Mysore get scholarships. The present rules are therefore quite all right.

Mr. S. Venkatesaiya.—But may I refer to the explanation given to backward class students in Hassan District who failed to secure scholarships, viz., that in Bangalore and other Districts so many scholarships were being distributed? And may I invite the attention of Government to the fact that merchants in Bangalore have by far progressed in business and improved their condition unlike those in other districts? The object is that all backward class students should profit. The community has been

anxious, and I agree with it, that the scholarships to which they are entitled should be fully availed of. But the community however will have to consider how it will make these attractive to all its members; and it will cease to be homogeneous so long as these scholarships remain uneven and for this the community ought to find a remedy.

Mr. Ramachendra Rao Sindhe.—May I bring to notice that not a single student of the Mahratta Community is getting a scholarship out of those who belong to the Hostel at Bangalore? All communities are not being benefited at present and communal basis should be strictly adhered to. There may not be more than 10,000 Mahratta students in the whole State and 2,000 in Bangalore District. The poorest of these ought to get backward class scholarships.

Inspector-General of Education.—I must observe at the outset that students who fail in their examinations twice or thrice shall not be entitled to any scholarship. If there are any deserving cases in which these are not given, such cases will be considered.

If all backward people are made into one unit, there will be no certainty that a particular community say *Neygi* will get a scholarship. The present scheme guarantees scholarships to all communities; for every one scholarship awarded, five students will come up with the expectation of getting a scholarship. This is really a powerful lever to increase education among such communities.

Mr. Subraya Setty.—Only one scholarship has been sanctioned for the Vaisya community in Bangalore District. This is not confined to any particular place or school. This scholarship was utilised in Chikballapur last year and in Kolar some other time and now is availed of by a student at Bangalore. Students of one place or of one school cannot be sure of this and this causes some trouble.

First Member of Council.—This will be considered along with the rest of the scheme which is before Government.

Mr. M. Subbaiya.—In this connection, may I request that the more backward communities may be clearly ascertained? Out of a Vokkaligar population of 11 lakhs, only 21 passed last year from High School while out of a Mahratta population of 40,000, 7 passed,

The proportion of literates between Panchamas and Vokkaligars is as 16 : 14 and the latter are thus even more backward than Panchamas. The Vokkaligars and Lingayets are most backward and this will have to be considered by Government in the re-allotment of scholarships.

Mr. G. Paramasiva Iya.—Merit scholarships amount to more than 2 lakhs of rupees. Most of these go to students of the more forward communities and are little availed of by us. Further, the number of students from the backward classes was very much lower at the time these scholarships were sanctioned and the amount of backward communities scholarships must therefore be enhanced. This may also be kindly noted in connection with the revision of the scheme.

Dewan.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 110.

Grant of Scholarships to Hale Karnataka Brahmins.

Messrs. (1) A. Anantiah, Shimoga Taluk; A. Shamanna, Shimoga Municipality and C. Subba Rao, Shimoga District Board and (2) S. Krishnaswami Rao and Linge Gowda, Mysore Taluk.

Messrs. A. Anantiah, A. Shamanna and C. Subba Rao.—The Hale Karnataka Brahmins are very backward in education. They are steeped in superstition owing to ignorance. They are invariably pure agriculturists, scarcely represented in schools and Government service. They may therefore be given backward community scholarships.

Messrs. S. Krishnaswami Rao and Linge Gowda.—Scholarships may be awarded to Hale Karnataka Brahmins and Havyakas out of the amount set apart for the grant of scholarships for backward classes.

First Member of Council.—The whole scheme of scholarships has been dealt with in the orders on the Educational Memorandum which will issue very soon.

SUBJECT No. 111.

Grant of Scholarships to Brahmins.

Mr. D. S. Krishna Rao, Nelamangala Taluk.

Mr. D. S. Krishna Rao.—As Brahmins are backward in agriculture, trade, etc., scholarships may be given to them for necessary training.

Mr. Purushottam Anandgiri Gosayee.—29 out of 35 students in the Hebbal Agricultural School who have passed are Brahmins. So they cannot be considered as backward.

Third Member of Council.—Are the existing scholarships not being availed of by Brahmins? In fact, most of the merit scholarships go to Brahmins.

Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyer.—I beg to suggest that two kinds of scholarships, *i.e.*, loan scholarships and Government scholarships may be instituted for such training also. The Tata's have recognised this principle,